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before the House the exact relationship between the Armed Services Committee and the Central Intelligence Agency; therefore, and quite understandably, it would not be understood how close this relationship is. As a matter of fact, hardly a day passes that a representative of the CIA does not visit my office and the offices of some of the other members of the CIA Subcommittee. It is a continuous association with the members being constantly up to date with respect to the development of important intelligence matters.

In addition to increasing the size of the subcommittee, I established a regular meeting schedule. Under this schedule the Director of CIA and his assistants appear before the subcommittee for briefings and for full and frank discussion of intelligence matters.

I can assure you—and you need have no doubt—that at these meetings there is full revelation by the CIA of all subjects which should receive congressional consideration.

I would like to interpolate here because it is so important: the CIA does what the President tells it to do. It does not initiate action by itself except, of course, the normal routine activities as would be expected. This appears not to be well understood by many people and I wanted to place a special emphasis on this relationship between the President and the CIA.

And now to the specific subject at hand.

I have discussed the close and frequent contact maintained between the committee and the CIA. In the course of these contacts in recent days, a somewhat unusual and extremely important matter came to my attention. I immediately called a special meeting of the subcommittee which, as it turned out, consumed almost a whole day.

The occasion for that meeting was to receive testimony from a man who said that he had had enough of communism and had chosen to come over to our side.

The man is Mr. Laszlo Szabo, until recently an officer in the Hungarian Intelligence and Security which is commonly known as the AVH.

According to his testimony, Mr. Szabo is a former major of the AVH, in which he had served for 20 years. He is 40 years old. For 1 year, beginning in September 1957, he was trained in counter-intelligence procedures and techniques by the Soviets in Moscow. On October 18, 1965, he asked the U.S. Government for political asylum in London where he was assigned to the Hungarian Embassy. He is the first officer to break away successfully from the AVH since that service was organized after the Hungarian revolution in 1956. He left because of what he described as silent, anxious self-doubt and, ultimately, revulsion against the AVH and communism.

Members may recall that in late 1963, two forged issues of Newsweek magazine were circulated in Africa, Asia and elsewhere. The origin of these forgeries has always been a mystery. These forgeries

attempted to convey by means of photographs, cartoons, and deceitful text, a false picture of the civil rights movement in America. Mr. Szabo told the committee that these forgeries were planned, printed, and secretly distributed by the Hungarian Intelligence and Security Service. These forgeries, I repeat, were intended to undermine the prestige and standing of this country among the new nations of Africa and Asia.

Mr. Szabo said that, from his personal knowledge, these forgeries were not an independent venture of the Hungarians but that they were planned in cooperation with the Soviet secret police, the KGB. Indeed, he stated, the Hungarian service undertakes no action of this sort without consultation with and advice from the Soviets. Officers of the Soviet secret police are permanently stationed in the headquarters of the Hungarian service in Budapest. These Soviet officials have full access to the files and records of the Hungarian service.

Mr. Szabo testified that in their operational philosophy and in their training the Hungarian service refers to the United States as the main enemy. The Soviet service and the other bloc services do the same. Hungarian service officers are trained to work against our Foreign Service officers stationed in Budapest and citizens of our country who visit Hungary as tourists. Every effort is made to blackmail Americans, Britains, and people of other Western nations, into serving as intelligence agents of the Hungarians in Budapest and other capitals. Every device, however crude and brutal, is enlisted to this end.

Mr. Szabo discussed, for example, just how spontaneous are the demonstrations in front of our embassies and legations behind the Iron Curtain. In Budapest, he testified, the Hungarian police were ordered in February 1965, to prepare an anti-Vietnam war demonstration. Since they planned a big show and anticipated that considerable damage to American legation property would result, the secret police budgeted and set aside in advance a large sum of money to pay for damage that had not yet taken place. Our witness made it abundantly clear that American diplomats in Budapest live in a virtual state of siege.

Those Hungarians, he says, who fled from communism during the 1956 revolt and sought refuge throughout the free world have recently drawn onto themselves the particular attention of the AVH. The Soviets and the Hungarians, as part of a common venture, have decided to exploit this emigration for espionage and subversive purposes. Hungarian refugees living in the United States, who have become loyal American citizens, are hounded, blackmailed and coerced by threats against loved ones and relatives into serving the interests of Hungarian communism. It is to their credit that many refugees have refused to fall into this trap. But our witness said that everyone of them is under the AVH gun. I think we can assume that refugees from other Com-

#### SURVEILLANCE OF THE CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

Mr. RIVERS of South Carolina. Mr. Speaker, I have an important matter to bring to the attention of the House today. It relates to the surveillance which the Armed Services Committee maintains over the Central Intelligence Agency.

As you know, the authority of the Armed Services Committee over the Central Intelligence Agency is based on the National Security Act of 1947.

First, I would like to say that upon my assumption of the chairmanship of the Armed Services Committee, I increased the membership of the Subcommittee on the CIA to the point that it now has 11 members. My purpose in doing this was to spread both the responsibility and authority of this subcommittee as broadly as possible.

I cannot recall ever having discussed

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